

Amendments to the Claims:

Please cancel claims 1, 3, 4 and 6 without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter thereof and add the following new claims.

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1 (canceled)

2. (canceled)

3. (canceled)

4. (canceled)

5. (canceled)

6. (canceled)

7. (new) An optical disk drive apparatus, for reading-out information from an optical disk, having a plural number of information recording layers made up in a direction of rotation axis thereof, through irradiating a light beam upon the information recording layer, and for transferring the information read out to a host-computer, responding to a transfer request from the host-computer, comprising:

a memory configured to memorize the information read out from the information recording layers of the optical disk, the memory having a plural number of buffer areas including a first buffer area and an other buffer area; and

a processor configured to control the memory;

wherein the plural number of information recording layers of the optical disk is larger than the plural number of buffer areas of the memory, and the processor effects control so as (a) to retrieve access frequency of transfer requests for each of the plural number of recording layers, (b) to memorize following information which

follows information, upon which the transfer request is made from the host-computer, into the first buffer area when the access frequency of transfer requests of one of the plural number of recording layers is highest among the plural number of recording layers, and (c) to memorize the following information into the other buffer area when the access frequency of the transfer requests of another of the plural number of recording layers is not the highest.

8. (new) The optical disk drive apparatus according to claim 7, wherein the processor enables changing a size of each of the plural number of buffer areas in dependence upon the access frequency of the transfer requests.

9. (new) A method for reproducing data from an optical disk, comprising the steps of:

irradiating a light beam upon the optical disk having a plural number of information recording layers made up in a direction of rotation axis thereof and reading out information from the information recording layer in accordance with a transfer request from a host-computer;

memorizing the information read out from the information recording layer into a memory, the memory having a plural number of buffer areas including a first buffer area and an other buffer area; and

controlling the memory with a processor;

wherein the plural number of information recording layers of the optical disk is larger than the plural number of buffer areas of the memory, and controlling by the processor (a) to retrieve access frequency of transfer requests of each of the plural number of recording layers, (b) to memorize following information which follows information, upon which the transfer request is made from the host-computer, into the first buffer area when the access frequency of transfer requests of one of the plural number of recording layers is highest among the number of recording layers, and (c) to memorize the following information into the other buffer area when the access frequency of transfer requests of another of the plural number of recording

layers is not the highest.

10. (new) The method according to claim 9, wherein the step of controlling by the processor includes changing a size of each of the plural number of buffer areas in dependence upon the access frequency of the transfer requests.